



A Drop in the Bucket

16 mm., sound, color, 13 minutes, 1951.
Audience: General public.

Available: Loan—State and local health departments; regional offices, Federal Security Agency. Purchase—United World Films, Inc., 1445 Park Avenue, New York 29, N. Y.

"A Drop in the Bucket" was produced for the Division of Dental Public Health of the Public Health Service by Warner-Pathe News, Inc.

This film tells the story of how one community brought the benefits of fluoridated water to its children—how the dentists, the health officers, the mayor, the water works engineer, and citizens got together and fought for fluoridation before it was a widely recognized public health measure.

Based in part on the story of how the people of Newark, Del., added fluoride to their water supply, the film portrays the down-to-earth situations that exist in every community—the typical conflicts, the doubts about fluoridation, and the



evidence to support its use. The film answers many questions parents ask: What good does fluoridation do? How much does it cost? What is fluoride? What does it look like? How do you add it to water? The film shows that fluoride in a water supply is not dangerous—it does not stain teeth nor make bones brittle. It does not harden water nor color it. Neither does it give any taste to water.

New Film Catalogs

USPHS Motion Pictures, A Selected List, includes 42 films which the Public Health Service has either produced or assisted in producing and which are considered currently useful. Essential data, a brief description of the content of the film, and the manner in which it can be obtained are given for each listing. This catalog does not include films produced by the Communicable Disease Center which are contained in the CDC Catalog of Motion Pictures and Filmstrips for Professional and Subprofessional Audiences. (A limited number of these are available from the Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Ga.)

In addition to films of general interest, subject areas covered by USPHS Motion Pictures are: cancer, dental health, diabetes, mental health, occupational health, rheumatic heart disease, small-milk-plant operation, tuberculosis, venereal disease, water pollution, excess weight, first aid, and rodent control.

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USPHS Motion Pictures, A Selected List. 1952. 13 pages. Mimeo-

graphed. Available without charge from Public Inquiries Branch, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.

Motion Pictures on Child Life, compiled by the Children's Bureau, is a list of more than 450 16-mm. films available from all sources on various aspects of child life and development. Most of the films are for adults. A few are for children although they are not planned for classroom use. As in the case of the Public Health Service listings, essential data, a brief description of the content of the film, and the manner in which it may be obtained are given for each. No attempt has been made to evaluate the films.

The following areas of the health field are covered in this catalog: health services, personal health and posture, prevention and treatment of disease, dental hygiene, handicapped children, mental health, and nutrition.

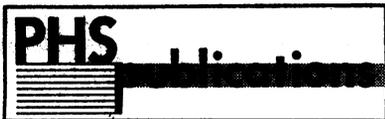
Areas of child life and development covered by the remaining listings are: adolescence, child care, child development, children in foreign countries, community life, juvenile delinquency, maternity care, recreation and play, safety, sex education, and welfare services. Supplements to the catalog will be issued from time to time.

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Motion Pictures on Child Life. A list of 16-mm. films. Published by the Children's Bureau of the Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency. 1952. 61 pages. Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 40 cents.

Scheduled for Early Publication

Activities of Health Officers in Local Health Departments. By Marion Ferguson, Harald M. Graning and Bess A. Cheney
Public Health Considerations in Industrial Dentistry. Four briefs from a symposium presented at the recent Industrial Health Conference in Cincinnati.



Hagerstown Health Studies

For the past 30 years, Hagerstown, Maryland, and Washington County, of which it is a part, have served as a community research laboratory for the investigation of public health problems. Beginning with a comprehensive study of illness in 1921, and expanding into a consecutive series of investigations on the prevalence of illness and impairments in the surveyed families, the Hagerstown surveys pioneered in providing long-term data on the progressive effect of illness.

This annotated bibliography has been compiled to give reference sources to the published findings and descriptions of studies and demonstrations in Hagerstown. The citations are classified in seven main sections: descriptions of the studies; morbidity surveys of families; biological factors in public health; school absenteeism and morbidity; height and weight of school children; dental examinations; and specific diseases and conditions. The listings also include a few references, without annotations, to reports of studies made in Washington County or Hagerstown that do not identify data for that community. Data on file in the Hagerstown office of the Public Health Service, available for statistical analysis, is listed.

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Turner, Violet B.: Hagerstown Health Studies. Public Health Bibliography Series, No. 6. (Public Health Service Publication No. 148). 1952. 38 pages. 20 cents.

Research Grants Awarded by the Public Health Service, 1951

This is a compilation of 1,605 research grants and 544 fellowships awarded by the National Institutes of Health of the Public Health Service, from fiscal year 1951 funds. Amounts approved for research

grants totaled \$17,129,554, of which \$5,363,642 were for general (non-categorical) grants and the remainder, \$11,765,912, in the categorical fields of arthritis and metabolic diseases, neurological diseases and blindness, cancer, dental research, microbiology, heart, and mental health. Fellowship awards totaled \$1,568,371.

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Allen, Ernest M.: Research Grants Awarded by the Public Health Service, 1951. (Public Health Service Publication No. 164). 1952. Free copies only.

Better Health For 5 to 14 Cents a Year Through Fluoridated Water

Useful as a guide to communities considering a fluoridation program, this publication contains information on the effectiveness of fluorides in preventing dental caries, the compounds that can be used, and the types of feeders which are recommended. Tests for determining the fluoride content of water are discussed, as are the costs involved. A list of some of the cities which have added fluorides to their water supplies and references to sources of feeder equipment are also given.

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Better Health For 5 to 14 Cents a Year through Fluoridated Water. (Public Health Service Publication No. 62) first printing, February 1951, revised April 1951. 24 pages; illustrated; tables. 15 cents.

for the general public

Looking Forward To the Later Years

This pamphlet was written to help older people help themselves. It does not contain technical or medical information on the physiology of growing old, but offers suggestions on how the person approaching the later years can prepare himself to meet this challenge. The pamphlet

suggests that the older person "take stock" of himself by taking inventories of his health status, financial standing, relationships with his family, leisure-time activities, and social contacts. Hints are also given on ways in which the older person can make his postretirement life more pleasant—by being independent, taking play (hobbies, etc.) seriously, continuing to learn, getting along with others, learning to live with illness and disabilities, seeking help when needed, and giving help to others. Persons in the community who can be of assistance are suggested. Additional references to materials on the later years are listed.

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Looking Forward to the Later Years. (Public Health Service Publication No. 116) 1952. 12 pages. 5 cents.

Sinus Infection (Sinusitis)

The information contained in this leaflet includes a description of the sinuses, and the manner in which they can become infected. A number of causes of sinus trouble are given, along with the warning signs, such as headache or pain over the infected sinus, pain in the cheek, upper teeth, or elsewhere in the head. Some preventive measures are suggested and the treatment which the patient's physician may give him is discussed.

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Sinus Infection (Sinusitis). Health Information Series No. 34 (Public Health Service Publication No. 172). Reprinted 1952. 1-fold leaflet, 5 cents; \$1.25 per 100.

Tetanus (Lockjaw)

The seriousness of tetanus is stressed in this brief leaflet, which describes the disease and the source of infection and symptoms. Immunization is advised, particularly for those who live or work in areas where there is a special risk from tetanus. The use of antitetanus serums for treatment of persons who

have suffered punctured or torn wounds is discussed. The reader is advised to consult his health officer to determine whether he should be immunized.

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Tetanus (lockjaw). Health Information Series No. 45 (Public Health Service Publication No. 159). Reprinted 1952. 1-fold leaflet. 5 cents; \$1.50 per 100.

Neuralgia and Neuritis

Neuralgia and neuritis are described as painful disorders of one or more nerves. Symptoms and causes of facial neuralgia, localized and generalized neuritis, and sciatica are discussed. Warning is given that these symptoms may often suggest or mimic some other disease. Preventive measures suggested are regular examinations by a physician; avoidance of stress, strain, overfatigue, undue exposure to cold and damp; proper protection from dangerous chemicals; a sufficient quantity of B-vitamin foods.

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Neuralgia and Neuritis. Health Information Series No. 62 (Public Health Service Publication No. 161). Reprinted 1952. 1-fold leaflet. 5 cents; \$1.25 per 100.

Allergy

Prepared to answer inquiries on the general subject of allergy, this health information leaflet describes an allergic person, and his reactions. Some of the possible causes of allergies, such as heredity, infection, and foods eaten in excess, are discussed. The most common illness caused by allergens, hay fever, asthma, food allergies, and skin allergies are considered briefly. Specific treatment is not discussed, but the importance of cooperation between the patient and his physician is stressed.

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Allergy. Health Information Series No. 32 (Public Health Service Pub-

lication No. 168). Reprinted 1952. 1-fold leaflet. 5 cents; \$1.25 per 100.

Amoebiasis

Amoebiasis and its severe form, amoebic dysentery, are discussed in terms of incidence and locality of occurrence. The cycle of infection and symptoms of both forms are given with the advice that final diagnosis can be made only by a physician.

Drug therapy and preventive measures, such as proper sanitary precautions in regard to food and water, are discussed. In areas where sanitation is poor, the boiling of drinking water and the thorough cooking of all foods are a must. Raw, leafy vegetables should be shunned although nonleafy vegetables and fruits can be eaten if scraped or peeled. Screening is also a necessary safety measure.

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Amoebiasis. Health Information Series No. 49 (Public Health Service Publication No. 157). Revised 1952. 1-fold leaflet. 5 cents; \$1.25 per 100.

Varicose Veins

Although varicose veins have been recognized since ancient times, the causes are not yet definitely known. Heredity, abdominal tumors or chronic chest conditions, and constricting clothing are suggested as possible factors.

Symptoms, such as a burning, stinging sensation and aches and cramps, are discussed. Varicose veins of long standing lead to discoloration of the legs, eczema of the skin, and eventually to ulcers. A complete physical examination is advised.

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Varicose veins. Health Information Series, No. 50 (Public Health Service Publication No. 154). Revised 1952. 1-fold leaflet. 5 cents; \$1.25 per 100.

Tapeworm

A physical description, the source of infection, and life cycle of the parasites are given for each of the three commonest types of tapeworms; beef, dwarf, and fish. Verification of diagnosis and immediate treatment by a physician are advised. Simple rules for the prevention of tapeworm are: Don't eat raw beef, pork or fish; cook food thoroughly; use modern sanitation measures; buy only meats produced under Federal or equivalent inspection.

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Tapeworm. Health Information Series No. 48 (Public Health Service Publication No. 158). Revised 1952. 1-fold leaflet. 5 cents; \$1.50 per 100.

Tularemia

The modes of transmission of tularemia, the wild animals and insects which carry the disease, and the persons usually infected are discussed in this leaflet. The symptoms are ulcers, enlarged lymph glands, and fever tending toward prostration.

Diagnosis is aided by certain laboratory tests. Streptomycin is indicated as of value in treatment. Prevention is almost entirely a matter of personal precaution. Permanent immunity follows recovery.

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Tularemia. Health Information Series No. 44 (Public Health Service Publication No. 135). Revised September 1951. 5 cents; \$1.25 per 100.

Publications for which prices are quoted are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Orders should be accompanied by cash, check, or money order and should fully identify the publication (including its Public Health Service publication number). Single copies of most publications can be obtained without charge from the Public Inquiries Branch, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.
